THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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INCIDENTS, ETC., OF THE LATE BATTLES.

THE YANKEE GENERALS.

Seymour is very effeminate in appearance, and looks very much like a *parlor* hero. His capacity, as stated by his success in this war, proves him to be better suited for the position of a corporal than a brigadier. He is a *pretty* fellow, wears his hair short, and his black mustache and whiskers curl very gracefully. He was rejoiced to learn that a *negro corporal* captured from Grant's army was to be an occupant of the house, and when he entered, grasped the negro's hand in the most cordial manner, much to the disgust of General Shaler, who looked on with folded arms and an expression of the utmost contempt. Gen. Shaler protested against occupying the same apartment with the black corporal, and wrote a polite note to the commanding officer at Gordonsville, asking the negro's removal. His request was not granted, and Shaler was compelled to make the best of his predicament. Shaler stands six feet in his boots, the tops of which rise above his knees. He was dressed in handsome dark blue cloth, and wore a gilt strap across each shoulder, with a star in the centre. He wears a long, sandy colored moustache, but keeps his face clean, and dons a sugar loaf hat, with an exceeding broad brim.—His age is not more than thirty years. Like Seymour, he had scarcely been in the "Army of the Potomac" long enough to know what brigade he commanded, before he was taken prisoner.

VERY GRATEFUL TO THE CONFEDERATES.

Among the prisoners who reached Gordonsville shortly after the battle of the Wilderness, was a Yankee Colonel, who expressed himself as exceedingly delighted at his capture. Indeed, we learned that he offered no resistance to being made prisoner. He openly said that he would not take *ten thousand* dollars for his present position; and he would not go through the battles that Grant will have to fight for the whole world. He was grateful for his capture, and was not alone in his gratitude, for many others were with him—both officers and privates—who were in the finest spirits at the prospect of a short rest in Virginia.

GEN. JOHNSTON ON THE FIELD.

During the fight of the 12th, Gen. Johnston perceived an officer dashing up and down his line, cheering on his troops and repelling every charge. He clapped his hands with admiration, remarking, "That is the man I have been looking for; I must know that fellow," and rode off down the hill and among the skirmishers. The men saw him, and cried, "Go back General; we can take care of the Yankees here." But Johnston rode on, and did not leave the exposed position until he had made the acquaintance of the Colonel in question. He then turned slowly away, whilst the cheers of the troops followed him. I do not wonder that those troops love him. He is what may best be described as a "game" man on the field. He appears in full costume, mounted on a superb charger, and accompanied by one or two staff officers and a body guard. His bearing is cool and self-possessed; but full of life and interest. He is brusque in his address, but it is the brusqueness of a gentleman—nothing rude or discourteous. He converses freely and agreeably when not intently engaged, and rides from point to point supervising every part of the field with his own personal presence. As he passes a body of men and they cheer him, he lifts his hat (a white, broad brimmed felt one,) from off his head, and sits uncovered until he has reached the last of them.—*Atlanta Appeal.*

A BAD INCIDENT.

Mr. Crawford, the polite and energetic clerk of the Fair Ground Hospital No. 1, in this city, related to us the following: Some time since, a soldier named L. E. Lott, of the 19th South Carolina Regiment, met with an accident upon a railroad, and was brought to the hospital with his thigh crushed. He had been home upon a furlough to see his family, who resided at Graniteville, Edgefield District, S. C., and was on his way back to Dalton to rejoin his command when the accident occurred. His wife hearing of his misfortune, left her home at once, and came up to nurse him, and was engaged in watching unceasingly at his bedside, when she was stricken down with spinal menengetis.

The attack was so severe that she lingered but a few days, and died in the same hospital with her husband. The mental suffering of that poor soldier, as he lay stretched upon his bed a helpless cripple, while the corpse of his wife lay shrouded so near him, must have been a million times more intense than the acute physical pain under which he had been writhing for days and days. The body was taken charge of by the South Carolina Relief Committee, and sent down to Graniteville for burial.—*Atlanta Register.*

A CONFLAGRATION IN BATTLE.

The battle of the Wilderness was fierce almost beyond precedent in Northern Virginia, for there our forces were compelled to fight both fire and the enemy. Whether intentionally or not, is not known, the woods were set on fire along the Yankee lines in the midst of the battle, which raged as fiercely as the battle itself, and through which our forces charged and whipped the foe. The effect of the heat and smoke combined was intense and almost suffocating, and many of our men were overcome—some of them fainting and falling to the ground. But in the face of this great obstacle the victory was gained over vastly superior numbers, and the army of the Potomac was driven from the field, leaving all of its dead and many of its wounded in our hands.

If the woods were purposely fired, as many of the prsioners state, the act was one of inconceivable cruelty and inhumanity; if not, the enemy should have paid more attention to his wounded, and not have left them to burn to death. That many of them suffered death by fire is a well established fact, affirmed by the officers and men throughout our entire army. In hundreds of instances some suffering Yankee would cry out in the very anguish of his soul to be removed from before the raging flames, and wherever such was practicable, our men rendered the necessary assistance, but often, indeed, in the very heat of battle they were unable to do this. It was an awful sight to see a fellow-mortal burning up before their eyes, even though he were a foe, but it was one of the fortunes of war, and the act of the enemy. It is estimated that hundreds of the enemy's wounded, and even some of our own were thus burned to death. The loss of the enemy in this battle was very great. His wounded lay upon the ground for several days, and his dead yet cover the field by thousands. Grant made no effort to bury them, and Lee would not tire his men with the work, in view of the coming operations. There they lie, and there their bodies will moulder to dust and their bones bleach beneath the storms and sunshine.—*Petersburg Express, 20th.*

HAD AN OBJECTION.

A large body of Yankee prisoners remained at Gordonsville for some time awaiting for our wounded to be transported to Charlottesville, Staunton, Lynchburg and elsewhere, and, in the meantime, it was proposed by some of the Confederate chaplains to hold religion service with them. But permission must first be asked from Maj. ——, the commanding officer of the post. A worthy chaplain was appointed to make the request, and soon waited upon the Major. He was found busily engaged, but ready to give an interview to the minister. The latter commenced some remarks about the prisoners—their moral condition and the benefit they would probably derive from a little wholesome Gospel, if properly administered—when the officer, wishing to come at once to the point, remarked:

"Will you be kind enough, sir, to state your business at once, as I am very busily engaged?"

"Certainly, sir," said the minister, "Brother ——, proposes to preach to the prisoners this afternoon, if you have no objection."

"I have an objection," said the Major, vehemently, "I want all the Yankees to go to h—l, where they belong."

The two gentlemen parted, and the Word of God was not preached to the Yankees at Gordonsville there or thereafter.

THE NEGRO PRISONERS.

We heard of several negro soldiers being captured, and saw others who, by dint of great care, were brought into our lines. The negro corporal, with whom Gen. Seymour was so friendly at Gordonsville, was a mulatto, and wore the insignia of his rank on his sleeves. Another fellow was brought in, shot through the neck. Some rash Confederate soldier had to "lose him," and had left him for dead on the field. But being as hard to kill as a cat, he revived. He said he had an affectionate family in New Jersey, and that he had left them to come to the aid of his "Southern brethren." The Confederates have a singular and very expeditious way of "losing" black Yankees, which was repeated again and again during the late battles, but which, as we have never seen it, we are unable to explain.

SINGULAR INCIDENT,

After the fight near Drewry's Bluff on Monday last, a surgeon, who was searching the field for the wounded that he might administer to their needs, observed a man in a kneeling position, with his gun to his shoulder, pointing to the front, his left eye closed, and having all the appearance of life. Upon examination he was found to be dead, a ball having passed through his brain, at the moment when, resting on his left knee, he had taken sight at the foe. It is very remarkable, that so rigid was the corpse, some force was required to remove the gun from his grasp. He proved to be a member of the 20th Virginia infantry.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* writes as follows:

In the fight last Thursday, Mahone's brigade, for the first time during the war, was engaged in a most spirited hand to hand contest with a brigade of the enemy, and amidst the cracking of fire arms, the falling of generals and the hostile commingling of the rebels and Yankees, many a scene was enacted which, invested of its terrors, would have been ludicrous, for here and there a man would suddenly find himself master of some half a dozen prisoners, as suddenly find himself a prisoner, only to be released again in a few seconds by other rebels; privates would be seen seizing officers, and officers privates, hurling them to the rear. One of our officers, finding himself collared by a Yankee captain, suddenly gave the captain such a lick across his head with his sword as to cause his own immediate release; while numerous empty guns placed in apparent dangerous contact to Yankee breasts caused many of them to quickly throw down their arms and march to the rear. One of the ambulance corps of the 12th, with a gun snatched from the ground that would not fire, captured some ten prisoners and a beautiful stand of colors belonging to the 51st Pennsylvania Regiment; while another of the same corps, with a stretcher upon his shoulder, also brought in several prisoners. Some six hundred or more prisoners were taken during the brief conflict, while the Yankees did not capture more than a dozen during the same time.

The above may seem as if I were dealing in fancy, but it is only a brief sketch of one of the many similar occurrences that have doubtless occurred during the engagements of the past ten days.

HOW GRANT MADE HIS MEN FIGHT.—The following order shows the demoralization of Grant's army, and how his men are kept in the ranks:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 23.—The Commanding General has learned that, notwithstanding the caution contained in General Order No. 23, of April 25, 1864, from these headquarters, there are men in the army who refuse to do duty on the ground that their term of service has expired.

It will be made known to such men that their conduct being open mutiny, they will be punished with death, without trial, unless they return to duty; and hereafter any soldier who refuses to do duty, on a similar plea, will instantly be shot, without any form of trial whatever. The honor of the service and the necessities of the hour admit of no other disposition of such cases.

The Commanding General again expresses the hope that the soldiers of this army will respectfully ask for and cheerfully abide by the decision of the War Department with respect to their term of service; but he has no further word or warning for those who, at a time like the present, choose to defy authority.

Corps and other independent commanders are charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adj't Gen.

THE SITUATION.

The position of affairs in front remains unchanged, though the enemy is represented by the telegraph this morning as making an effort to get possession of the Altoona hills, by which he would be enabled to command and operate on the railroad across the Etowah river. As to what may be the result of his endeavors in this respect, we are left entirely to conjecture, as our stock of information, both as to Gen. Johnston's views and purposes, as well as the obstacles to be overcome by the enemy before accomplishing his ends in regaining command of the railroad, does not enable us to form an intelligent opinion. We feel safe in saying, however, that if it be Gen. Johnston's determination that Sherman shall come no further in this direction, or that he shall gain no farther advantages than those he already enjoys, the chief of the miscegenators will either have to remain where he is, or take the back track towards Chattanooga.

The adoption of either course, it seems to us, will prove fatal to this bold Yankee raider. To lie idle is to acknowledge himself checkmated and defeated, while to attempt a retreat in the face of such an army as Gen. Johnston now commands would prove most hazardous if not disastrous. As having some bearing upon this subject of a retreat, the *Confederacy* of this morning states that an officer just from Abingdon, Va., reports that Gen. Morgan, with a strong mounted force, has invaded the Eastern portion of Kentucky. He had reached as far in the State as Stirling. If this be true, it will render Sherman's position still more precarious, and materially cripple his means of retreat, should he endeavor to make his way back to the Ohio. Morgan will doubtless add greatly to his force in Kentucky, and Sherman will very soon find a formidable foe in his rear as well as in his front. It would be a glorious spectacle to see this incarnate fiend pulverised as it were between the upper and the nether millstone. He who has coldly and deliberately doomed the people of the South to the loss of both their liberty and property as well as their lives, should meet with little sympathy or forbearance in the hour of his own distress. Whatever may be his fate, we hope he may never be captured alive, or if he should be, that the exchange bureau may never be troubled with him.

From present appearances at the front, we should not be surprised if a general engagement should come off any day, nor should we be if it is postponed yet for some weeks. Sherman seems either disinclined or afraid to hazard his fate upon a single battle, and is evidently more disposed to practice on the "peg away" policy at least for the present. Gen. Johnston can better afford to stand still and wait than he can, being as he is in the heart of an enemy's country. With him delays are emphatically dangerous. In such a state of dubiety, our only alternative is to wait patiently, though we do so with the utmost confidence as to the final result.—*Atlanta Appeal.*

APPLICATIONS FOR DETAILS.

We are often asked for information concerning applications for details from Confederate service—"how and whom they should be made." At this *crisis* in our affairs, we would advise that they be not made at all, but as we have now before us the desired information, we shall give it for the benefit of all concerned.

In a letter addressed by the Secretary of War, Mr. Seddon, to the Hon. Mr. Barksdale, he says, *first*—that when made by or on behalf of those liable to conscription, they should be presented, in the first instance, to the Erolling Officer of the county in which the conscript resides, and be by him referred, through the Commandant of the State, to the Bureau of Conscription, or where occasion requires finally to the Department.

Second—that applications by or on behalf of soldiers in the service should be addressed through the regular military channels—that is to say, through the Captain, in the first instance, of the soldier making the application, and from him by transmission, through superior officers, to the Adjutant General, who, when occasion requires will lay them before him (the Secretary of War)

Attention to these instructions, the Secretary says, will promote convenience and obviate delays to all who desire to make applications for detail

This then is the *modus operandi*; plain and simple; and we trust that they will be observed by that class of persons who so frequently enquire of us in and out of our office for information on the subject.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE'S VICTORY.

The following General Order was recently issued to his troops by Gen. Breckinridge:

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 18, 1864.

General Orders No. 4.

The Major General commanding takes pleasure in communicating to the troops of his command the following dispatch from Gen. Lee, in which he tenders thanks due only to them:

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE,
May 16, 1864.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge:

I offer you the thanks of this army for your victory over Gen. Sigel.

(Signed:) R. E. LEE.

To receive such a testimonial from such a source will be grateful to the heart of every true soldier.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, A. A. G.

A DEVOUT REGIMENT.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the 18th Va. Cavalry, Imboden's brigade.—It refers to the fight of Gen. Imboden before the main battle near New Market:

"Before the charge, and while we were in line, the command to dismount was given, when our noble old Chaplain sang a hymn and then prayed—the whole regiment kneeling. It was a solemn and impressive sight just on the eve of battle. And God blessed our arms with victory. The Chaplain prayed that if it should please God we might scatter our enemies, but, Oh! preserve the lives of these dear ones, and prolong them for Thy glory.

Truly did God answer the prayers of the devout old man—they *were* scattered to the four winds and *we* lost not a man."

FORREST.

The whereabouts of this great disturber of Yankee peace, seems to be a *quesiio vexata* with the Press and the military. From the best information at hand, we are inclined to believe that he, with a large force, perhaps seven or eight thousand, is en route for Sherman's rear, and will yet reach there in time to bring the entire expedition of that fool hardy adventurer to sorrow, aided by the powerful force of Gen. Johnston in the front.

There is no information of any force of cavalry with the army of the Cumberland that is equal to a successful resistance. If all rumors are correct, it will be seen that delay strengthens Johnston and renders the overthrow of Sherman almost inevitable.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

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WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

State of North Carolina, Subsistence Department,
RALEIGH, MAY 25, 1864.

FRESH BEEF WANTED.

I WISH TO PURCHASE TEN LIVE BEEVES TO furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina Soldiers.

Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.

30—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

TO PHYSICIANS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C.
RALEIGH, May 28th, 1864.

THE SERVICES OF ADDITIONAL MEDICAL MEN are required in Virginia, and I am instructed to make contracts with those who are willing to go there.

P. E. HINES, SURGEON,
31—d7t. Medical Director.

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J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

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Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

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The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

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44	Thos C Singletary,	Tyre L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred B Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Grattiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John D Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Dan D Ferribee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hull,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Bajrd,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford,
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut-Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 10th, 50th and 62d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 63d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 7, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS. THOMAS J. UTLEY,
DANIEL G. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANent employment by immediately applying to this office.
May 24, 1863. 23—tf.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.
May 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1859.

All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for as we men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. MR. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE, KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greeley) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February 20*, 1861.

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * * —*Progress, February 23d*, 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861.

GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at

Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th.
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16.
Asheville, Friday, June 17.
Marion, Monday, June 20.
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21.
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for two persons.

☞ The absence of our usual quantity of editorial matter this morning is due to the fact that two of our compositors are *hors de combat*.

Weight of Testimony.

According to the *Progress*, the mere denial—the *ipse dixit*—of Mr. HOLDEN should have "as much weight with the masses of the people in North Carolina as that of Gov. VANCE, Mr. HAMPTON, or others." So what Mr. HOLDEN may say should be regarded as law and gospel, although all the world should testify against him. According to this, Mr. HOLDEN may commit any *crime*, however heinous, and if *he* simply denies it, that is all that is necessary, in the opinion of the *Progress*, to exculpate him. Whatever might be the verdict of a jury, or the judgment of the court, it would matter not, so the defendant, W. W. HOLDEN, should put in the plea, *not guilty*.

It is a maxim of the common law, that no man shall be a witness in his own case—*nemo, in sua causa, testis esse debet*. But the *Progress* would throw this maxim to the dogs, and allow Mr. HOLDEN to give evidence in his own case. But this will not be allowed—the law and the testimony are against him, and he stands before his countrymen convicted of the great crime of having projected a movement to withdraw North Carolina from the Confederate allies—to take her own affairs in her own hands—and thus add a civil war in North Carolina to that which already exists between us and the United States.

Keep it before the People.

That Mr. HOLDEN and the editor of the "little *Standard*" refuse to publish Gov. VANCE'S letters to President DAVIS in favor of negotiation for peace and protesting against the suspension of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. We have *dared* Mr. HOLDEN and Mr. PENNINGTON to publish these letters of Gov. VANCE, and they are *afraid* to do it, lest the readers of their papers should see the truth. *Keep this before the people.*

☞ The editor of the *Progress* says he is as intimate with Mr. HOLDEN as any one. This is evidently not so, because Mr. HOLDEN was afraid to trust him with the secret, that his (HOLDEN'S) object in advocating a State Convention, was to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy. While Mr. HOLDEN is willing to use the editor of the *Progress* as a *tool*, it is quite apparent that he is not willing to take him to his bosom in confidence, lest he should prove a *leaky vessel*.

PROMOTIONS.—It affords us very great pleasure to be allowed to announce the promotion of Brig. Gen. Ramseur to be Major General, and of Lt. Col. Rufus Barringer to be Brigadier General, to take command of Gordon's brigade. These are promotions well earned, and will enure to the benefit of the service. We have heard also, that Col. Grimes has been made Brigadier General. We know no officer more deserving than Col. Grimes. It has long ago been considered by all his associates, that he had won his promotion, and as well because of our personal esteem for him as because of our knowledge of his military worth, we rejoice to hear of his advancement.

There is a further report of the promotion of Gen. Ransom. This would be an appointment peculiarly grateful to the people of this State. Gen. Ransom has made his brigade especially useful in North Carolina; and his brilliant management of the affair at Plymouth has not been surpassed in the war. Indeed we could wish to hear that all our brave and heroic representatives in the field could have their reward. Gen. Martin and Colonels Cox and Clarke, and many others less known to us—for North Carolina can boast of a proud array of merit in Lee's army, and Johnston's, in which latter far off and less heard of, Coleman and his associates have been wreathing their own and the brow of the State with imperishable laurels.—*Confederate*

It affords us much pleasure to publish the above, and we sincerely hope that the reported promotions are true. We know Cols. Grimes and Barringer well, and do not believe that there are more deserving and meritorious officers in the Army of Northern Virginia.

TO THE SHERIFFS AND TAX-COLLECTORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following is a copy of so much of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly as relates to the currency in which taxes may be collected:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all taxes due to the State or counties and for school purposes, or taxes for the poor, all payments for entries of public lands, and all fines and forfeitures for the use of the State or counties, may be paid in Treasury notes of the Confederate States under five dollars, or in the new issue authorized by the act of the Confederate Congress, ratified the 17th of February, 1864—and all such dues may be paid during the present year in the old issues of Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars up to fifty dollars, both inclusive, less thirty-three and one-third per cent., the tax imposed by the act of Congress.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the act ratified July 3d, 1863, entitled "an act in relation to the payment of taxes" and for other purposes, and so much of section second of the Ordinance No. 35 of the State Convention, ratified 26th February, 1862, as directs the receiving of Confederate Treasury notes in payment of taxes and all other dues, are hereby repealed

Owing to considerations explained in my late report to the General Assembly, our Treasury notes of less denomination than a dollar are not exchanged for Confederate notes, but these change notes will be exchanged for North Carolina Treasury notes of larger denomination, or for coupons from our State bonds. On presentation by you or any other person at this department of any amount of our notes above a dollar, or our due coupons, our change notes for the same amount will be exchanged for them. This exchange may be effected through the agency of the Southern Express Company.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Pub. Treas.

June 2d, 1864.

DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS.

Two gentlemen have visited Atlanta during the past week, who attracted more than the usual amount of attention bestowed upon strangers in these bustling sensational times. One of them in a suit of black with slouched felt hat, worn somewhat carelessly upon one side, was to be seen about the Railroad depot of the Macon Road, superintending the shipment of the machinery, &c, saved from the Etowah Iron Works, of which he is the Superintendent.

The other in a loose hunting shirt with three unpretending looking stars, the only insigna of his rank as Major General, we caught a glimpse of as he was riding out, to take a peep at our fortifications.

The revolutionary history of these two gentlemen can be summed up as follows: Shortly after the first battle of Manassas had been fought, the street commissioner of New York, and a deputy succeeded within a short time of each other, in eluding the vigilant surveillance of the Metropolitan detectives, and arrived safely within our lines.

They were both graduates of West Point, and both had served in the United States Army, and upon offering their services to President Davis, were both commissioned as Major Generals.

The street commissioner was none other than Gustavus W. Smith, the deputy was Mansfield Lovell. Gen. Smith was assigned to duty in Virginia, Gen. Lovell was placed in command of New Orleans. Gen. Smith remained in the service of the Confederacy, until after the battle of Seven Pines, where he commanded after Gen. Johnston was wounded.—When Gen. Lee was placed in command of the troops before Richmond, Gen. Smith obtained a leave of absence, and went down to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, of Virginia, where he remained a short time, recruiting his health which had suffered seriously by exposure in the field. After the resignation of Mr. Randolph, he for a short time filled the position as Secretary of War. Soon afterwards for reasons, which may, at some future time be made public, Gen. Smith resigned his commission and accepted the position which he now holds as Superintendent of the Etowah Iron Works.

Gen. Lovell's military career is perhaps more familiar to our readers than that of General Smith.—After the fall of New Orleans, he gathered his scattered forces together, at Cap Moore, and struggled hard to re-organize the chaotic element, which rallied around his banner. At Corinth he is said to have fought gallantly, and with a dash seldom surpassed upon the battle fields of the old or new world. His name, an unpleasant sounding one in the ears of Louisianians, died away, as it were, in the din of revolution, until a short time since it emerged again, through the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer* in answer to attacks made upon it. Gen. Lovell, we learn, is going up to the Front to volunteer his services in the coming battle of North Georgia.—*Atlanta Register.*

APPLICATIONS FOR A DETAIL OR EXEMPTION.

For the benefit of those interested, we publish the subjoined letter from the Secretary of War explaining the manner in which applications for exemption or detail are required to be made by the regulations of his department:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., May 3, 1864.

Hon. E. Barksdale, House of Representatives:

Sir—In reply to your inquiries this morning, as to the proper channels through which under the usage of the Department, should be presented applications for exemption or detail, I have the honor to state, that when made by or on behalf of those liable to conscription, they should be presented in the first instance to the Enrolling Officer of the County in which the conscript resides, and be by him referred through the Commandant of the State, to the Bureau of Conscription, or, when occasion requires, finally to the Department.

Applications by or on behalf of soldiers in service should be addressed through the regular Military channels, that is to say, through the Captain, in the first instance, of the soldier making the application, and from him, by transmission through superior officers, to the Adjutant General, who, when occasion requires, will lay the same before me.

Attention to this course of procedure will promote convenience and obviate delays to all, as almost invariably when more directly addressed, the applications have to be sent back to pass through the regular channels of communication.

Very respectfully
your obedient servant,
JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

IMPORTANT FROM BELOW—EXTRAORDINARY TORPEDO DOINGS.

We learn from a well informed correspondent that on Friday last the Yankees at Newbern sent out to Batchelor's Creek four large torpedoes to be "planted" in the Neuse, at Spring Garden, ten miles from Newbern to guard against any rebel gunboats likely to be sent down upon them. At this point they were removed from the cars to the commissary building. Three of them had been safely deposited, but the fourth, on entering the building, was struck so violently that the "machine" exploded. The explosion "set off" the other three, and as may be supposed the four "set off" the building and its contents at a rapid rate through the air.

One hundred men, including twenty negroes, were "within range" of the missiles, of whom *sixty three were instantly killed*, the rest wounded. Amongst the killed is a notorious Yankee villian, Lieut. Willis. We learn, also, that Hezekiah Davis, an old citizen of that neighborhood, was present and got killed.

At the scene of the disaster it is said the Yankees had erected a tall tower or lookout, in the top of which a Yankee was at the time posted. The tower suddenly disappeared and if the sentinel on that tower has yet been found our informant has not heard of it.

The explosion was heard twenty miles, and created great consternation in the garrison at Newbern. The long roll was beaten, signal guns were fired, and every preparation was quickly made to meet the Rebels. Such a scene of wild confusion is said to have existed in the good old town as has never been exceeded, except in the immediate vicinity of the explosion.

We regret the whole infernal race was not within easy range of the torpedoes.—*State Journal.*

A PLEASANT RUMOR.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 26th says, that a rumor is current at the front that Forrest has reached and succeeded in cutting the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. What credit should be given to this report we are unable to say.

If this be true Sherman is in a decued of a fix, from which he will find it hard, if not impossible, to extricate himself.

A NEW TERM OF SALVATION.—From an obituary in the *Crisis*, Columbus, Ohio, we find that a lady not since was told on her death bed that she could not go to heaven unless she was willing to accept the negro as her equal here.

A private correspondent from Aberdeen says: "There is a report current here that the Federals are withdrawing their forces from Memphis, and in order to keep the matter secret, are enforcing the blockade very strictly, allowing no one to enter or leave the city.

LOCAL ITEMS.

"Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain:
Awake but one, and lo! what myriads rise,
Each stamps its image as the other flies."

A DESPERATE NEGRO.—We learn a negro named Charles Hunter, employed at the Endor Iron Works, committed a most desperate assault upon Mr. John King, the overseer of the Works, a few days since. It seems that the negro had broken into the smoke house the night before, stealing several hundred pounds of bacon. He was taken up by Mr. King and charged with the theft. The negro denied it and said it was another negro, and told Mr. King if he would go out in the woods a little ways he would find him. King went out, and, on their arrival at a secluded spot, Charles pointed under the brushes and exclaimed, "there he is." King stooped to look, when Charles jumped on his back, stuck his thumbs in his throat, on each side, and choked him so effectually as to render him powerless almost instantly. Mr. King struggled with him, but the negro being stronger, got on top of him, bit him severely in the breast, and it is likely would have killed him but for some one coming in sight. We call the attention of the authorities to the matter, and hope some steps will be taken to have the negro apprehended as soon as possible. No one is safe in the neighborhood where he may be lurking.

Last Saturday was our birth-day, making us exactly — years old, and we confess that we were most *agreeably* surprised to receive a most beautiful token in commemoration of the event. Don't you ask what it is—for it is a profound secret—and don't you tell either that we have alluded to it. The wonder to us is, how the fair donors (as the token couldn't come from any other sex) found out our birth-day. We are getting rather *uneasy*. We are afraid they suspicion truthfully our exact age. Well, if they do, we beg of them not to mention it, as it might very *seriously* interfere with our future *plans*. We will, however, believing they will do nothing but what is *perfectly* right, return them our many, very many thanks for the "token," and hope the "*wish*" accompanying the "token" may be realized.

MINT JULEP.—"Blessed be the man that invented Julep." Our "Local" friend of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* need not suppose that he is the *only* fortunate individual in "eating a wee bit of grass in our (his) grog." We can tell him that "*we*" were very agreeably "surprised" on yesterday also, on receiving, through "one of our most pleasant friends," a courteous invitation to join him, together with two other friends, to eat "a wee bit of grass" in *our* grog. We did so, and the effect it produced was so very *delightful*, that one of our "party" hesitated a considerable length of time as to whether it would be *prudent* to attempt to *walk* to his room or not, but through persuasion he was induced to try it, and, we learn, got to his room *safely*. But we must say one word to our "pleasant friend" who gave us the "libation," that he cannot conceive how well we appreciated it. Oh! it reminded us too of "the many happy days in the time *long ago*, when our genial friends were young and when we most did congregate where *mint* did most abound."

WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS RECEIVED AT SEABROOK'S HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, VA.

MAY 25TH, 26TH AND 27TH, 1864.

G R Aderton co K 5 cav,	M M Black co D 48,
W H Asken co D 49,	O R Burton co I 1 cav,
W W Anderson co K 18,	J Badjet co B 2 bat,
W Atkins co F 43,	H Bass co C 7,
W L Andrews co D 44,	D Black co B 23,
W Barger co C 28,	J S Barlow co G 3,
W Bickwell co I 16,	J F Bailey co F 52,
L A Berryman co F 1 cav,	S C Burns co G 38,
J J Bradbury co H 20,	W Griffin co D 47,
W A Blackly co E 15,	J D Holder co D 6,
A Blevens co K 37,	P Hopkins co C 1 cav,
J Burfield co H 55,	D Joyner co D 57,
W H Ballard co E 15,	Thos Moore co G 45,
J G Blue co H 7,	L Martin co B 32,
W E Britton co A 15,	W Murdock co D 47,
R W Ballard co E 52,	M McGlorey co E 18,
A M Bryant co I 43,	W M Teague co G 26,
C J Chippin co G 20,	D F Dickey co K 54,
A Curry co A 45,	J T Delaner co F 23,
J P Caison co I 46,	S Ellen co E 44,
P M Caldwell co A 1,	W J Ennet co A 3,
J Carbett co A 3,	W F Edwards co G 23,
A D Cutts co F 15,	T W Edwards co H 4,
E H Craft co I 44,	J Eades co A 23,
C C Chandler co I 26,	H H Fagg co A 2 battal,
J L Cartler co E 28,	M Fuller co G 1 cav,
S R Cansby co A 7,	H Gordon co B 12,
S Chesenhem co G 2 cav,	W J Goodman, Manly's b,
N H Cooper co D 16,	H Genett co C 13,
J Cabmen co H 6,	J B Gillerby co H 28,
S F Davis co 28,	J Green co A 1 artil,
L C Daniel co K 55,	A G Gates co A 28,
W M Davidson E 18,	H Henry co B 47,
A Donald co D 33,	J O Hill co A 2,
M A Hasky co K 28,	J A Jimmins co B 1,
W E Herring co A 3,	J Jones co L 21,
J Henry co H 5,	L Jones co A 55,
W L Horn co K 30,	T Koates co K 15,
C Hobgood co I 23,	L W Kirkson co I 21,
S Hoss co C 28,	J Keeves co F 44,
T Harris co A 4,	W C Keller co B 20,
Jas Hope co C 4,	M V King co F 1 cav,
C Holt co H 47,	G W Kiger co G 21,
W H Hudson co F 23,	T Kelly co C 5 cav,
J Hadnott co I 27,	R Liverston co I 55,
H R Haughton co H 27,	J Larter co K 47,
W H Hudson co K 7,	W C Lyons co I 53,
D Hitchcock co D 7,	T Langford co A 2 cav,
J Hughes co G 1 cav,	B Lindley co A 18,
R A Johnson co G 46,	J Langhlin co E 22,
R Jordon co H 20,	J W Leslie co D 3,
H S Lyon co B 33,	B J Miller co E 18,
Z Lambers co F 2 bat,	J L Medows co I 27,
H J Long co H 7,	B A Mitchell co L 21,
D Martin co D 38,	S T Moore co H 7,
H T Metts co F 3,	E M Miller co K 27,
M J Moss co B 47,	J Marshall co G 7,
R McRyne co B 28,	J Miller co A 37,
A Mathews co F 15,	F N Nixon co A 28,
D W Meller co H 34,	J Nelson co F 2,
J G Mark co C 14,	R Owens co B 48,
T McCormick co A 46,	J Osmon co K 22,
S McDaniel co H 4,	R J O'Durn co C 7,
L Mossy co R 47,	J J Powers co G 20,
N M Mandlin co H 14,	W F Pearce co F 47,
A S Meritt co D 43,	T Page co E 7,
D D Mearbs co A 46,	W L Preston co F 45,
E A Philer co D 28,	J E Phillips co G 28,
C Platt co C 33,	J Strickland co B 47,
W R Perkin co — 28,	G L Stegall co I 53,
S M Pender co I 15,	G F Shelton co A 2 bat,
W Padlock co E 48,	J H Slud co K 15,
J T Parker co E 33,	T Sunny co B 48,
J Padrick co K 22,	W M Smith co F 47,
P Pitman co B 5 cav,	G Slack co F 44,
J Quareles co F 12,	J W Sharp F 45,
J W Reed co K 48,	R M Scott co F 2,
A Royal co A 2,	J Spike co F 38,
R Riggins co I 1,	A Shaw co C 58,
E J Rachell co F 7,	A Stephenson co E 14,
J C Smith co F 53,	R Tisdale co A 47,
J G Stiff co H 20,	B K Threadgill co C 14,
G Lives co H 12,	J W Teachy co E 30,
N T Sikes co K 23,	C M White co K 28,
J Verser co I 43,	J Wilson co I 2,
H Benkin co C 5,	H W Williams co F 12,
W H Cooper co D 16,	F A Wooten co F 28,
E D Foxhall co I 15,	J D Wagner co D 54,
H Genner co C 25,	W Williams co C 55,
N F Yardle co B 37,	N Wright co F 44,
J F Welch co H 34,	A Wright co D 33,
J H Weldon co H 47,	H Workman co F 58,
	W W Worwood co C 12.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

The War in Virginia—All Quiet on Sunday—Our Loss Very Small in all the Battles of the Past Week.

RICHMOND, JUNE 6th.

BATTLEFIELD NEAR GAINES' MILL, JUNE 5th, 7 p. m. To-day has been unusually quiet. Both sides appear to be observing the Sabbath, there is occasional sharpshooting.

Last night about eight o'clock, the enemy made a feeble attack in front of Gen. Finnegan, which was easily repulsed.

Little else of interest occurred yesterday.

On Friday night Hoke and Mahone advanced their lines some distance in order to establish their line of skirmishers during which General Breckinridge's horse was shot under him causing the General to be severely bruised in falling. The enemy also made a feeble attack on Fields' and a part of Early's corps late on Friday evening. Both were successfully repulsed. Our losses in the fight during the whole of last week will not reach one thousand.

From Gen. Lee's Army—The Enemy Retiring from Early's Front.

RICHMOND, JUNE 6.—It is reported that Grant has retired from Early's front, object probably to mass troops for another assault on our right.

The Enemy Advancing in the Valley of Va.—Staunton reported occupied.

RICHMOND, JUNE 6.—Advices from the Valley indicates that the enemy is moving in the direction of Staunton. Our forces are unable to prevent their advance. Reported that Staunton is already occupied by the Yankees.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, JUNE 6—The Senate passed the House bill increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates with an amendment limiting the time to a period of one year. Resolutions of thanks to Kirby Smith and the officers and men under his command were unanimously adopted. The House tax bill was reported back with various amendments and made the order for to-morrow. The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution extending the session until Saturday next. The bill amending the currency act was further discussed.

From Georgia—The Enemy manœuvering and Fortifying.

BATTLEFIELD, JUNE 6, eight miles from Marietta—The enemy are still moving towards Altoona. Hooker's corps are fortifying the hills between Ackworth and Atlanta. Heavy rains during the past few days have made the roads almost impassible for artillery, and retarded movements considerably.

Some slight skirmishing occurred near Lost Mountain yesterday. All quiet this morning.

From Georgia—Position of our Army, &c.

ATLANTA, JUNE 6.—A reporter that left the front at noon reports our army still moving towards the railroad. The enemy have already crossed near Ackworth and Hooker's corps is reported five miles east of it on the old Altoona road. Gen. Johnston's headquarters were west of Marietta, with our left resting at Lost Mountain, Hardee commanding the right, Polk the left and Hood the centre. Yankee cavalry dashed into Big Shanty at ten o'clock this morning and were met by Williams' brigade who was fighting them when the reporter left.

From Mobile and Mississippi—Blockade Runner captured—The Mississippi river blockaded by Marmaduke.

MOBILE, JUNE 6.—This morning the steamer Donegan while attempting to run the blockade was captured with an assorted cargo. The operator at Jackson on the fifth, reports on authority of Captain Evans commanding scouts, that, Marmaduke was blockading the Mississippi river above and below Greenville with ten guns. His force is large, and he has destroyed three transports securing two cargoes, besides crippling three gunboats and other transports, among the latter the Marion and Fairchild. There is one gunboat, one transport hospital and four transports between the batteries which cannot go up or down.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 23—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

$750 REWARD!

I WILL PAY $500 FOR THE APPREHENSION AND delivery to me, at the Endor Iron Works, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I can get him, of a desperate negro, called CHARLES HUNTER, who committed an assault on our overseer, and stole from him one of Colt's Navy Pistols, with which he is now armed.

Said negro is a bright mulatto, with a freckled face, has a reddish appearance about the eyes, with a bushy head of red hair. His age is about 30. Stammers in his speech. When last seen he had on a faded suit of cotton clothing, and a light colored wool hat.

I will, also, pay $250 for the apprehension and delivery to me of FURNEY, belonging to John W. Gunter.

Said negro is dark skinned, not quite black, stout and well made, with a large smooth face; is probably about 20 years of age. When last seen he had on a very ragged suit of clothes, and no shoes.

W. S. DOWNER, Pres.
Endor Iron Works, Chatham county, N. C.,
June 2d, 1864. 38—6t.
*** Confederate copy three times.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A TEACHER to take charge of a School in a private family.
She must be well qualified to teach the higher English branches, and Music, both vocal and instrumental.
Reference given and required. Address
BOX 65, Louisburg N. C.
June 4, 1864. 38—6t.

CANE MILLS! CANE MILLS!!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS for Cain Mills, Vertical or Horizontal, single or double geared.
Persons in want would do well to apply at once, as the demand is pressing.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron Brass Works.
Raleigh, June 3, 1864, 37—6t.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT of several cases Blockade Goods—which will be opened and ready for exhibition

Wednesday, June 8th,

consisting of
800 yards Black and Fancy Cassimeres;
500 " Trico. and Black Cloths;
2000 " Black and White English Prints;
100 " Black Fr. Morino;
312 pair Ladies White Cotton Hose;
4 dozen Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs;
6 " Ladies Gauze Vest.

The above desirable Goods we will offer at wholesale or retail.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, June 1, 1864. 35—6t.